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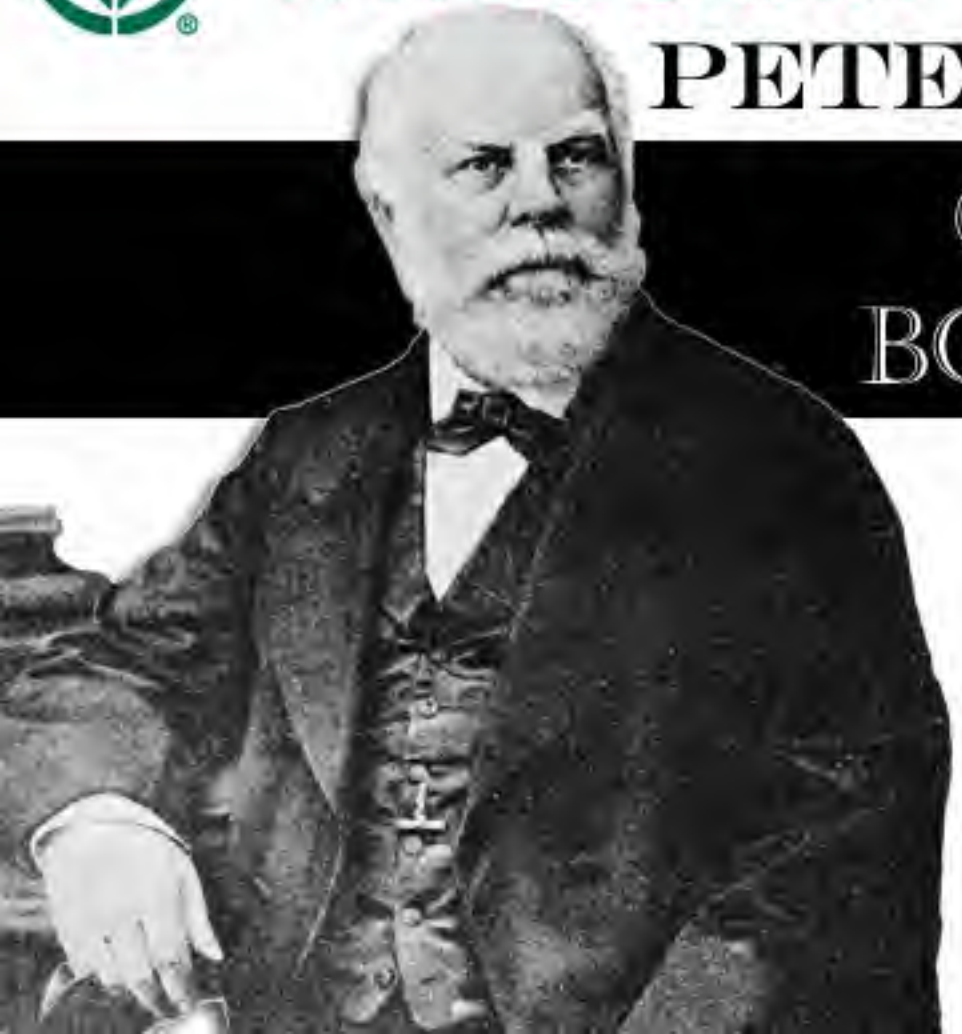
George Engelmann Botanical Notebooks



Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

1863

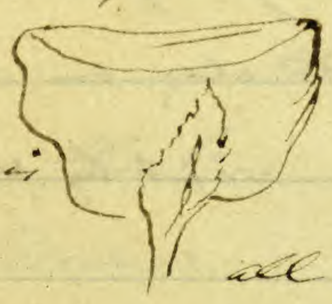
Andrew Murray on the Synonymy of various Conifers

(continued from page 207)

in Proceedings of Royal Horticl. Society. vol III No VII. July 1 1863

pag 208

p.308 History. 1832 Abies grandis ~~introduced~~ found by Douglas 1831, described by Lambert, Pinus 2d ed. under this name & Specimen not now to be found — Cone 6 inches long — bract x scale erose-crenulate, squamis ~~leaves~~ in the figure



" bracteolae acuminatae margine plerumque (not) Breviores inclusae" Lamb. all round branch, 1 inch long, obtuse

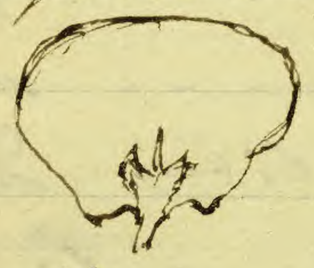
In young plant [said to come] from these seeds the leaves are more numerous & thickly scattered. This seems to be Douglas' Amabilis (but priority of publ. name is in favor of grandis)

1832 Abies grandis Dougl. by Lindley in Penny cyclopedia (bract short, jagged, 2 lobed, with a short intermediate point. [Illus. Veg.] Lindley's description is taken from Douglas' specimen in Hort. Soc. Herb. 1838 London again published and figures A. grandis, cone, scale & bract from Douglas' specimen") but adds Lambert's figure

In Kew Herb there is a twig of Douglas' procured.

both names, amabilis & grandis are published in Comp. Bot Mag. earlier — but without description

Scales of a rotten cone preserved at Kew as Douglas' amabilis are obviously Douglas' grandis



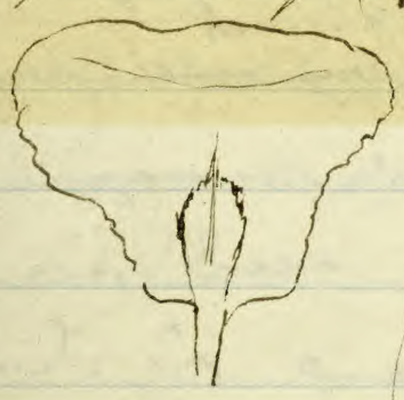
24 mm wide 3 : 2
17 mm high
Only Cuttings of the only seedling of Douglas' seed ~~tree~~ now in existence

but this 2d specimen must now pass under the name of amabilis, because of the earlier publication of the other grandis

1840 Abies Canoensis Hooker. F. B. A.

1853. A. Canoensis & amabilis of Oregon Committee report.

(The real 409 was named Canoensis by Balfour (the cone) but mistakingly also labeled 393, which properly is an amoena & ripe grandis Dougl (407); Jeffreys' 409, Canoensis Balfour is very much like Lambert, grandis



32 : 23 mm

but foliage of seedlings is distichous (not scattered) like Douglas' grandis. Murray comes to no conclusion *

something like Newberry's Canoensis very grandis vars amabilis amabilis Dougl. narrow high scales would point this way

or perhaps more like Brewer's Silver Fir Trail tree which I have referred to magnifica the short curved leaves would point this way

*

1857 Newberry probably represents amabilis & grandis of Douglas in his figures, but they are not exact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
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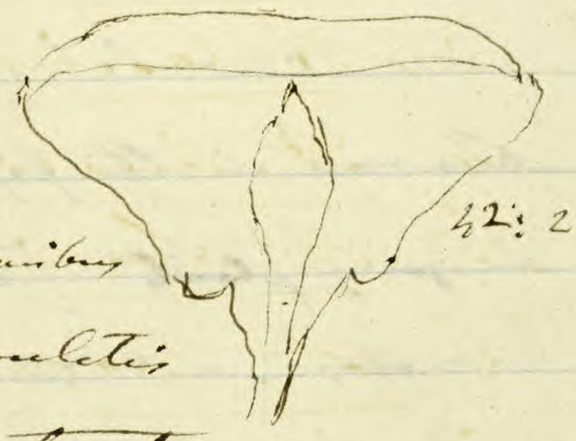
127785

1862 A. Louisiana Gordon (ofte A cascowapa & Nurseymen)
" cone 3/p - 5 inches long ; Bracts broader than long
rounded, with a prolonged sharp point "Gordon
[This seems to be the cone of my grandi macrocarpa
Veitch & Murkin.] Stomata also on upper side

1862 A. magnifica Murr n sp. sent by Lobb
p. 318 from the high Sierras
Foliis tetragonis (primo [in plantis novellis] teretibus
porter fortibus curtis et falcatis haud pedunculatis
et haud basi tortis ubique stomatibus instructis
strobilis maximis, squamis expansis margine breviter
incurvato, bracteis inclusis aut grandibus pedunculo longo
lamella rotundata explanata et dente medio terminati
semi-ibus lateralibus valde expansis. [Murray's description]



1863 A. bifolia Murr. n sp. Foliis novis planis et apice obtuse
p. 320 rotundatis pedunculatis et basi semitortis; foliis
vetustis apice acutis subtetragonis haud pedunculatis
et haud basi tortis; --- strobilis purpureis, squamis
bracteis parvis semilibus dente medio longo; alis
alis medio latissimis antice subrotundatis.
Fulton Range & Rocky Mts near the Sources of the Columbia
49° — 7000' alt. Dr Lyall.

p. 309 Plants of A grandis Lamb. (A amabilis Dougl.) from
Douglas' seeds in England [e.g. my amabilis from Dropmore
e.g. = Chiswick

p. 311 A amabilis (A grandis Dougl.) fide Murray
a single specimen from Douglas seeds was in
the hands of a nursery man and is dead
and Cutting survive (fide Baron of Elvaston)

p. 313 " two sp of amabilis [meaning Lambert's grandis] grew
in Chiswick Garden until lately, one was named grandis
the other amabilis, but were the same! (fide the Baron
of Elvaston)

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Murray (to judge from his long & verbose & confused exposition seems to assume the following as good species

1. A grandis Lamb (A. amabilis Dougl) ms of Hook. Fl. bor. am.
2. A amabilis (A grandis Dougl.)
3. A Lasiocarpa Hook
4. A bifolia Mens
5. A Loviana Jord
6 A. magnifica Murr
7. ? An imperfectly known form, represented by the Jeffreys 409, A. Lasiocarpa Balfour.

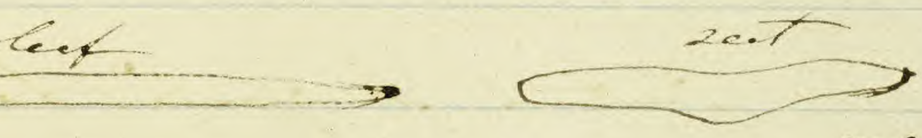
(A. amabilis Dougl MSS London in part)

1 A grandis Lamb, with spatulate lanceolate bract, & feathered leaves, no stomata above, numerous (8 rows on each side) below.

2 A. amabilis London in part (mixed with grandis) A. grandis Dougl MSS & Lindley Penny Cyclop. 1833
with blood-red ovate bracts, dilated leaves, white stomata on under side

3. A. Lasiocarpa Hook leaves mostly pectinate, few stomata on upper side towards tip, on under side about 6 rows on each side section of

4 A. bifolia Murr stomata on both sides leaf on small branches 2, section of leaf from throat shoot (cauline)

5 A Loviana Jord 

The Welch Cone in Miss Kew 6 inches long 2 7/8 wide probably belongs here
leaves (of young plant) with stomata both sides, on upper side more near base. my grandis macrocarpa

6 A magnifica Murr scale of leaf. Stomata on both sides
cone 9 inches long, 3 in diameter

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The cones figured by Murray are

1. larger ones 5/2 - 6/2 inch long 2/2 - 3/4 inches thick
2. smaller ones 2/2 - 3 3/4 " " 1/4 - 1/2 " "

1. comprises his A grandis & Balfouriana & Lasiocarpa (his A. magnifica has still larger cones 9 x 3 inches; Veitch's one (probably Lowiana) also belongs here
2. includes Murray's A. amabilis & bifolia (and also Hookers Lasiocarpa belongs here)

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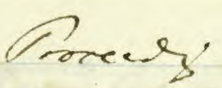
Accordg to Andrew Murray in Synonymy of various conifers Proceedg of Hort Society vol III (1863) p. 305 seq.
the following species of Abies were published as follows

1832 A. grandis Lambert Pin ed 2.
1833 A. grandis Lindley + Pseudotsuga is A. amabilis
1838 A. amabilis Loudon was a confusion of both grandis + amabilis
1842 (!) A Californica Hooker Fl
1862 A Lowiana Gordon suppl.
1863 A magnifica A Murray
1863 A. bifolia A. Murray

Pinus grandis & amabilis Dougl. only by name in Comp. Bot Mag. earlier,

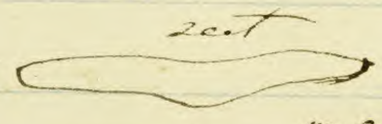
Only A grandis & A Californica } = Hooker Fl
no amabilis

4 A. bifolia Murr stomata on both sides



1. section of leaf on small branches 2, section of leaf from throat shoot (acute)

5 A Lowiana Gord



The Veitch Cone in Myr Herb Linden Coy 2 7/16 wide probably belongs here my grandis macrocarpa
leaves (of young plant) with stomata both sides, on upper side more near base.

12786

St Louis Jan 1st 1872

Mr Fitz

to Dr Engelmann

to medical attendance on Mrs Busch

May to November 1871 $ 55.–

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Gallon Range of Rocky Mts near the Sources of the Columbia
49° — 7000' alt. Dr Lyall.

p. 309 Plant of A grandis Lamb. (A amabilis Dougl) from
Douglas' seeds in England [e.g. my amabilis from Dropmore
Murray
eg. in Chiswick]

p. 311 A amabilis (A grandis Dougl) fide Murray
a single specimen from Douglas seeds sown in
the Lands of a nursery man and as dead

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
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Rec'd Berlin Mai 30
A — L — 11

Strassburg 28 Mai 69.

Liebster Freund

Vor Ueber hatte ich Hoffnung genug dass die nächste Antwort
Ihnen mit einer noch Bestätigung kommen würde. Leider die Woche
wenn ich Ihren früheren Brief nicht berücksichtige. Schweizer ist ich
bis trösten mit auf der Hoffnung: aufgehoben ist nicht aufgehoben.

Gegenwärtig bürfte ich leider nicht Präsentabler von Vitz
Wochen. Ich kann die Pflanze blos an einem Orte, wo ich vor
einigen Jahren ein Exemplar mit jungen Früchten antraf, wo ich
wo ich im September wieder nachsehen werde. 4 Stunden von
hier, Rheinaufwärts, kann ich einen „Schaffting"-Sammler,
der mir letzten Winter in seinem Hause Exemplare hyemale
für Robertson P. spitzes die Lebensweise kannte, ich werde
diese Tage über Ihn mir die Nummer Gütig P. kann dann
erfahren ob die Ueber wild in seinem Revier vorkommt, dann
er mir Rigidor in den verschiedenen von Ihnen gewünschten
Stadien wirklich. Auch in Algerien (Constantine Oran)
habe ich auftrag gegeben auf die wild Ueber zu forschen.

Aus Nordamerika besitze ich 12 Arten, die mit der
von Ihnen angekündigten Arbeit Ueber diese Gattung wird ich
alle Ihnen bringen werden.

mit freundlichen Gruß

Ihr ergebener

Jan 24 '96

12787

To observe & Abies leaf, [illegible] parenchyt
Resin ducts, peripheral or interior, surrounded by
Hypodermic false bast cells or not
Hypodermic layer of false bast cells, under epiderm
of upper side — entire, interrupted, or laterally
False bast cells besides the above, in the
tissue of the leaf.
Disposition of Stomata

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Dippel, die Markscheiden der Weisstanne Bot. Zeit. 1863. 253

Extr. i. Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Naturw. Berl. 1863. p. 240

Markzellen, Markzellengruppen = Markgänge, (= Höhlung mit Markscheide — aller ungewandelte Holzparenchymzellen nächst angelegte Holzzellen. — Mark- oder Mittelraum in der Mitte des Markes = Markgang = Markröhre = Markcylinder = Markscheide = Markkanal = Markhöhle = Markhöhlung = Markcanal

Rec'd Febr 18 65

12788

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Plantes Lacaze
Louisiana
Feb 15th 1865

Surgeon Engleman

Sir

I have the pleasure

Dr Lyall's Abies specimens seen by me

Abies ~~Subalpina~~ ~~Amabilis~~.

East side of Cascade Mtns 49° Lat. 6000' alt. Aug 1860.
Columbia Valley 1860 (in part)
Galton Range & Rocky Mts Aug 1861 49° Lat.
Sources of the Columbia

Abies grandis

Sumass, British Columbia
British North America Aug 1862
East side of Cascade Mtns July 1860
Cascade Mountains, 49° Sept 1859 & Lake Okilakane
Chilukweyak
Columbia Valley (in part)

Jeffrey specimens of Abies seen by me

Abies nobilis Mount Shasta, & Mt Kea

A. grandis 409 Fraser River Sept 27. 1851

Teste nom A. Lasiocarpa & Mt Edinburg

A. grandis = grandis fide McNab 1877
var amabilis 393 Fraser River 1851. Teste nom

A. Lasiocarpa & Mt Kea

A. Lowiana 422 Mount Shasta & Mt. Shasta

A. ~~Subalpina~~ ~~Amabilis~~ "Jeffrey Mt Shasta & Mt. Shasta"

If no mistake was made when figured July 3rd 1874
[the specimen is missing — only a few sections of
a leaf preserved — perhaps the same as Lowi (422)
not a mistake.

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12789

Shoreacres Oct 2 1895

J. N. Hitchcock Esq.

Dear Sir

I was delighted a few days ago to receive your beautiful photographs and next day the box of plants etc.

12 & 13 ~~Cereus~~ Cereus Emoryi

14 Opuntia Littoralis

15 & 16 Yucca Baccata

17 & 18 Agave Shawii

Now for a little criticism!

I ask you again for the proportion of each photographic picture. Some are in the habit, as Mr Parker will know, to place some well known object in the picture, e.g. a man, to measure the size of the object by; but merely mentioning the natural size, or giving the rate of magnifying would be sufficient.

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A Fowler, Notes on Conifers,
Gardeners Chronicle 1872

III. = N2 5. Febr 3 1872 p. 157

Abies Pattoniana Jeffrey — Araucaria imbricata

IV. N2 7. Febr 17 p. 216 Cedrus, Cryptomeria

this is Forbes' Dropmore Grandis
& Mr Nobis's Esq's annabilis
also annabilis of Newberry

V. N2 12 March 23 p. 394.

Picea grandis "introduced 1831 from norther California" Jeffrey found it on Fraser River, trees 280' high 5' diamet — leaves obtuse or notched — deep green above, glaucous beneath. The specimen at Elvaston is said to be the only one raised from Douglas' seed, from which it has been extensively propagated. — Sitka discovered & Vancouver's Island &c. "leaves two-rowed" upper leaves ⅓ shorter than under.

Picea Lowii" (P. Parsonii P. leiorapa) Mr Lobb in Upper California 1860 — oft cult as P. grandis — leaves longer, not glossy, & a lighter shade — 250' = 6' diam.

Picea magnifica "Lately from NW America" very similar to nobilis but leaves longer narrower, more thickly set. Tree very large

VII. N2 18 May 4th p. 605

Picea nobilis vast forests, excellent Timber (Douglas) Cones 8–9 inches by 3–4"

VIII. N2 21 May 25 p. 700

Picea religiosa grown in England & Scotland, bears (stunted) Cones

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Rec. Jan 28 1878

Gray, Cambridge Jan 24 '78

Abies

Pinus resinosa is pretty well described by Hayes in his letter, published in 1836. Pinus Banksiana is in the Papers of Drs read June 1835. If Drs is read as when printed, it may be readily taken for P. resinosa. Abies Banksiana, Hook. Arct. Am. is clearly the most northern form, — Abies Banksiana et. must be.

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12791

As to my photograph — Mrs. Stevenson — Stuyvesant — sitting by himself — The man with very full black beard on Gen. Strachey's right is Dr. Lamson born, N. H. & the Senior Physician & Surgeon here. The one behind them two is "Capt. Gen. Stevenson", Stuyvesant's right hand — efficient Lieutenant, — our Commissary & Quarter-master. The other 3 — I forget their names — they are not —

Abies grandis, my "flat spruce of Salsan" was
first met with Aug 23 1880 in the mountains between
Montana and Idaho where it is common; also on
the head of Yakima River & the Cascades; Cusick gets the same

S. Watson

In reply to yours of

12792

St. Louis, Mo., Nov 20 1879.

Dr Geo Engelmann

City

Dear Sir

Missouri Botanical Garden
George Engelmann Papers

Galton Range just east of the
Kootanie River long 115°, 49° lat; it is
a massive range parallel to the Rocky Mtns
with bare & snowy peaks South of the Boundary
Line

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
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12793

Lemmon: bark ashy-gray outside dark within.

Dy Lemmon Camp Date 25 — 1879

In the Sierra I have met with only two pins, the white-barked, conifers, - and the red-barked, magnifica.

But in the San Bernardino Mountains I saw last week an unknown pin, resembling the White pine, but the leaves were short and not twisted. Could not get specimens!

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

12794

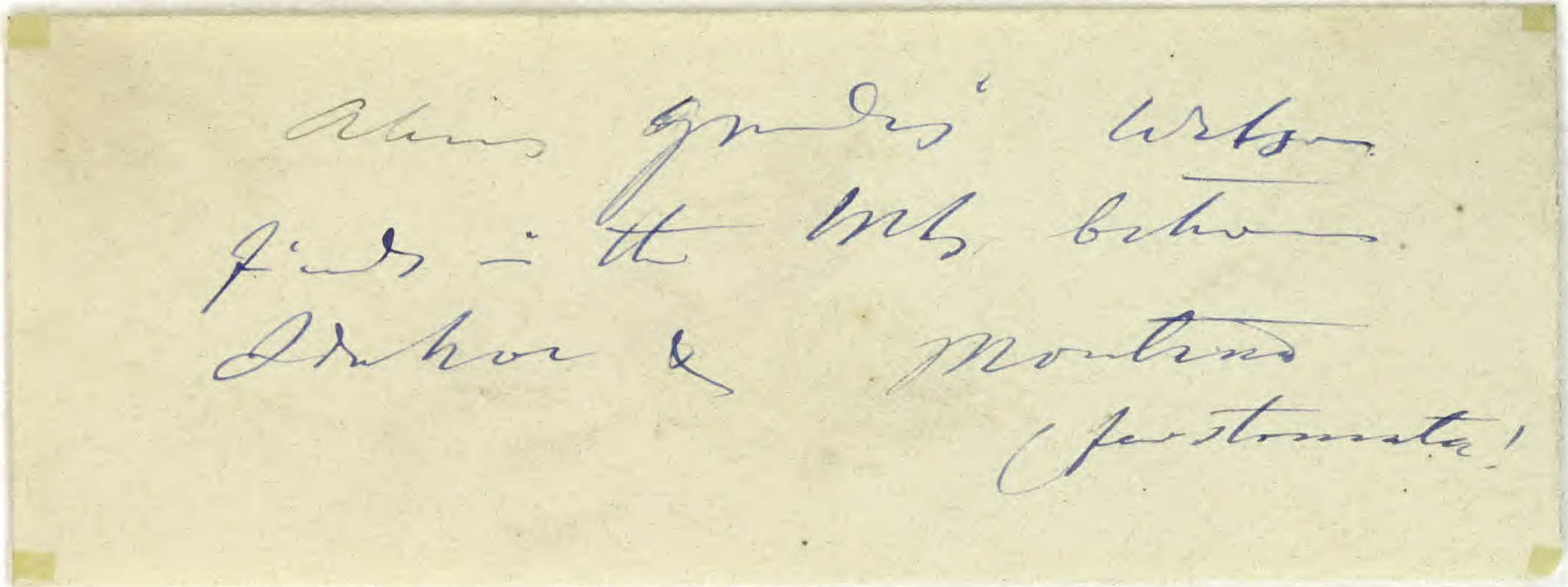
OFFICE OF

T. W. Sullivan,

Plumber,

611 Market Street.

St. Louis, 7th June 1879



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